NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. TRIEGRAPHIC OFFICES, CORNER OF HANOVER AND BEAUER

STREETS, AND NO. 203 BROADWAY.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PIERCE. Exciting Scenes in Congress and the

lent Expenditures of Moneys.

Controversy in the House Respecting the Manner of Poing Business.

Passage of the Coinage Bill. The Smith Excitement in the New York Assembly.

THE GREAT STRIKE OF THE MARYLAND MECHANICS.

INTERESTING MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

&c., &c., &c.

General Pierce in Boston, &c. Bosron, Feb. 15, 1853.

Yesterday some twenty members of the city govern ment assembled at the Tremont House, where a room and dinner had been ordered, in anticipation of the arrival of General l'ierce, and his presence as a guest. The General, however, did not come, and the gentlemen consoled them-selves with the solids and liquids spread before them. General Pierce arrived in the last train, and proceeded to the house of a friend, where Mrs. Pierce had been staying

souse a short time, and met a few of his personal and political friends. It is not at present known when he will leave Boston.

General Pierce has had a long private intervie w with Judge Cushing and Col. Greene, of the Boston Post. At one o'clock to-day he proceeded to the Revere House to pay his respects to Mayor Seaver. The meeting was private, the General declining to receive the City Council in a body.

Boston, Feb. 15—P. M. General Pierce appears simply as a private citizen, and has thus far managed to avoid the crowd of office seekers and others who are anxious for an interview. Judge Cushing, Colonel Greene, and Mayor Seaver, are the only persons, so far as I can learn, who have held communication with him to-day. He remains the whole time at the residence of Mrs. Mason, in Tremon's street. It is not known when he will resume his journey to Washington.

A PETITION FROM NEW YORKERS SUMMARILY DIS-POSED OF BY POSTMASTER HUBBARD—DUELS PRE-VENTED—LAND WARRANTS FOR OLD SOLDIERS— THE RECENT RENCONTRE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1853. The Hon. George Briggs states that he called on the Postmaster General yesterday, to present the petition of the Chamber of Commerce, and some of the principal boat may be employed to meet ocean steamers at the Narrows, and transport the mails to the city, gaining the nature of the petition, when Mr. Hubbard refused to receive the petition or consider the subject in any way.

receive the petition or consider the subject in any way. Exciting words were exchanged, and Mr. Briggs left. It is understood the petition was endorsed by several Senators, and by upwards of sixty Representatives; and that Mr. Briggs intends to bring the subject of the petition before the House.

The duel reports current on Sunday last, had reference to two duels between separate parties—young naval officers. Both have been amicably adjusted

It is understood that the proposition to give 160 acres of land to every officer and soldier who served, either on land or water, in the war of 1812, is gaining friends daily in both Houses of Congress. The friends of the measure argue that if even the recruits for Mexico who were in service but a week before the close of the Mexican war received 160 acres, the volunteers of 1812, who served three months, are justly entitled to the same bounty.

Mr. Fuller was rather worse last night, and his recoveril is doubtful.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

EGULATION OF THE JUDICLARY—THE GARDINER AND OTHER ALLEGED FRAUDS. The Chair laid before the Senate communications from

Mr. Banders, (whig) of N. C., said he noticed that in the proceedings of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, the District Attorney had moved to fix a day for the trial of the Gardiner and other cases of fraud. The Court replied it would fix a day, but admonished the counsel, that if the trial commenced, and was not com-pleted before the first day of the next term, which would be in March, he would have to discharge the jury, and set aside all the proceedings. The Judiciary Committee had instructed him to report a bill to prevent delay or failure of justice in this district by this means. The bill provided that in any case before the Courts of this district, where a jury shall be sworn, and no verdict rendered before the commencement of the next term of said court the said trial shall proceed to final judgment in the same manner as if the term of the court when it commenced

MESSIGN CASS, DAVIS, as d HAMLIN, presented memorials in favor of religious freedom to Americans in foreign

ountries.

Mr. Phelp's presented resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont, against reciprocity trade with Canada; in favor of Bennett's land distribution bill; and In favor of arbitration as a substitute for war.

RELIEF BILL LAID OVER.

Mr. GWIN, (dem.) of Cal., reported the House Bill for the relief of Morris Waln, of New York, and moved it be

the relief of Morris Waln, of New York, and moved it be taken up.

Mr. Fish. (whig) of N. Y., objected, and the bill was laid over.

laid over.

Mr. Mallory offered a resolution calling for copies of the applications made since 1835 by Great Britain to the United States, for the right of fishery on the coast of Florida. Agreed to.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL—ALLINED FRAUDS, RTC.

A number of petitions were presented.

The Deficiency bill was taken up, with Mr. Gwin's amendment, to give Californis \$300,000 out of the fund collected as duties on imports in that State prior to her admission into the Union.

Mr. WAIRER, (dem.) of Wis., opposed, and Mr. Gwin supported it.

ment, to give california scotogood on the fund conscious as duties on imports in that State prior to her admission into the Union.

Mr. Wakeer, (dem.) of Wis., opposed, and Mr. Gwin supported it.

Mr. Borland (dem.) of Arkansas, raised a point of order, that the amendment was in pursuance of no estimate, and was not reported by a committee, and therefore was out of order.

The Char said the Senate had passed this provision in another bill, and the amendment was in order.

The amendment was adopted, by yeas 21, mays 20. Several amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Chare, (dem.), of Ohlo, proposed an amendment, authorizing the President to burchase, for \$30,000, Hiram Powers' statue of America. After some debate, on a point of order, the amendment was withdrawn, to be offered to the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. Borland moved to amend the appropriation for the capitol extension, by providing that hereafter all money for that work shall be expended by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, instead of the architect. Mr. B. said he had no doubt but that the incoming administration would put this work into proper hands, but still, Congress, by law, should provide how the money should be expended. When the first appropriation of half a million was made, he said the officer charged with the distribution of this money was irresponsible to Congress. His was an appointment over which the Senate had no control, and the facts of this matter had shown that such an office was wrong. He held in his hands a small part of the immense mass of testimony taken before the select committee, showing that there had been a total diaregard of the public interest, and a fraudulent misuse of the public money, to an extent and in a manner unheard of before in this country. When he, a year ago, had called the attention of Congress to the fact that this would probably be the case, he was denounced by the special organ of the administration as being factions, and as throwing himself between the bread and the mouths of starving men. He held in his

iron in the world—the bids for the iron alone ranged from \$50,000 to \$70,000. When completed, the room would present an inviting and beautiful appearance, and he was aure there was no Senator more interested than the one from Pa unsylvania in the success of the new material it would int, oduce in architecture. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bonta vo said that while up before, he had omitted to state one fact relative to the contracts made for the Capitol. Bids for marble were accepted and contracts for its supply made at \$1.98 per cubic foot for pieces containing more than thirty cubic fest, and at 65 cents per cubic foot for pieces containing more than thirty cubic fest, and at 65 cents per cubic foot for pieces containing less than thirty cubic feet. The contractors of course supplied the larger pieces, and immense quantities of them had been brought to Washington at great expense, and after they were delivered here were broken into smaller pieces for use. Thus the government paid one dellar and ninety eight cents per foot for large pieces of marble which were afterwards broken up for use, while pieces of the required size could be had at sixty-five cents. In this way it was estimated that at least \$65.000 had been squandered.

Mr. Brooke, (whig) of Miss. protested against any member of the relect committee making exparie statements of the evidence, before the whole evidence was reported to the Senate. Character was at stake, and it ought not to be prejudiced in advance of the report of the committee.

Mr. Brounds and head the permission of the committee. Debate in the U. S. Senate Relative to Fraudu-

the committee.

Mr. Bouland said he had the permission of the committee to bring these papers into the Senate to day, to be used on this question.

Mr. Books: said he did not know such permission had been given, but whether it had or not, the Senator ought not to have made the statement of any part of the evidence.

Mr. Bouland moved to strike out the whole appropriation for the extension of the Capitol. He said he desired to suspend the work till other persons should be appointed to have charge of it.

Mr. Course, (which) of Pa., defended the character of

ed to have charge of it.

Mr. Coorea, (whig) of Pa, defended the character of Mr. Walter, the architect, for skilfulness and integrity, which, to his present time of life, he had borne unspotted, and he did not think it had now been bartered away for gain. He understood Mr. Walter was not informed of the charges against him—knew not who were the witnesses, and was not allowed to be present at the exami-

nation.

Mr. BORLAND said Mr. Walter had been present, and had been permitted to make explanations

Mr. Cooren said he had been informed to the con-

Mr. COURT SHE trans.

Mr. BORIAND—The fact is so, no matter what you have been told.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, (whig) of Ky., thought the Senate ought not to discusse matters before the committees; if so, the whole session would not be long enough to de-

so, the whole session would not be long enough to debate it.

The motion to strike out was rejected, by yeas 23, nays 24.

Mr. Walker, (dem.) of Wis, moved to strike out the provision in the bill increasing the salary of the Census Superintendent to \$3,000. He said that there had been one hundred and sixty clerks employed in the Census of fice, when thirty ought to have finished it long since. He understead, however, that a history of the consus had been pay ared, and that these clerks were necessary for the gongieties of it. He was; moreover, informed that if the government refused to print this history, it was the intention of the person at the head of the office to print it on payate occount, after these clerks shall complete it.

Mr. Davis, (whig) of Mass., referred to the various movements by the superintending clerk of the remsus to get his salary fixed at the highest mark, notwithstanding the almost unanimous decisions of Congress to the contrary. He wished he had the figures before him te show the enormous cost to which this clerk had run up this census; and it was not yet finished. He felt authorized to say it would exceed in cost all that had been pais for all the previous censuses of the United States. He referred to the useless trip of Mr. Kennedy to Europe, and other measures involving increased cost and delay in preparing this census. He was informed that a competent head to the onice, with thirty good clerks, could have completed the work in least time than Mr. Kennedy with his one hundred and sixty clerks. He had no hesitation in saying that he believed Mr. Kennedy to be utterly incompetent to perform the duties of his office.

Messrs, Miller and Dawson followed, supporting the increase of salary to \$3,000.

The THUANTEREO QUESTION.

The resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations, relative to the Garay grant of right of way acress Tehuantepeo, were taken up, and

Mr. Hale, (free soil) of N. H.; opposed them because they propose a course of action leading to war with Mexico, upon a matter

Mr. HAIR said he meant the late one, and some of his predecessors.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., asked upon what authority the Senator stated the fact?

Mr. HAIR said with the authority of Buckingham-Smith, late Secretary of Legation, and upon the authority of Lavega. the Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

Mr. Mason saked if the Senator meant that the American Minister lodged at the house, and eat at the board of the Mr. Harrous, who represented now the Garay grant?

Mr. HAIR said it was one of the Hargouses—he did not know which—it was one of the brothers—he did not know whether it was Peter, or Don Pedro. (Laughter.) He urgently asked the Senate to abanion it, connection with the claim of Hargous, already dishonored and abandoned by Mexico and England.

Mr. EROOMS said he rejoiced that the opposition to

by Mexico and England.

Mr. BROOKE said he rejoiced that the opposition to these resolutions came from the quarter it did. It evinced a spirit of opposition which would oppose any interest not benefitting the inhabitants north of a certain line, and a spirit which would strike down any interest, provided the blow would pass through a Southern heart. He commenced an examination of the case, but yielded the floor; and the Senate, at four o'clock, adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1853.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill amendatory of existing laws relative to the half dollar, the quarter dollar, the dime, and the half dime.

Mr. SKEITON concluded his remarks, heretofore com-menced, in favor of the bill. The want of small change was, he said, so pressing in some sections. that unless some such measure as this should be passed, the people there would be compelled to resort to printed tickets fo the ordinary transactions of business. By passing the bill, the House would receive the thanks of the people throughout the country, the main object of it being simply to supply small silver change. A sense of public duty impelled him to move the previous question.

Mr. FRIENAN, (dem.) of Miss., moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. BROOKS, (whig) of N. Y. hoped the gentleman would withdraw the motion. It was too important a bill to be disposed of in a supremers.

to be disposed of in a summary way. The question was taken, and the bill was not tabled. Yeas, 54; nays, 109. The demand for the previous question was seconded, and the House refused to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House proceeded to vote on the amendments, and rejected all those proposed by the Committee of Ways and

leans.
The bill was read a third time, and the question stated

The House proceeded to vote on the amondments, and Means.

The bill was read a third time, and the question stated on its passage, when Mr. Hart moved to lay it upon the table. Negatived—yeas, 65: nays, 111.

The bill was passed. Yeas, 91; noes not counted. The following are the provisions of the bill:—

First—That from and after the 1st day of June, 1853, the weight of the half-dollar, or piece of fifty cents, shall be 192 grains, and the quarter dollar, dime, and half-dime, shall be respectively one half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of said half-dollar.

Second—That the silver coin issued in conformity to the above section shall be legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars.

Third—That in order to procure bullion for the requisite coinage of the sub-division of the dollar, authorized by this act, the Treasurer of the Mint shall, with the approval of the director, purchase such bullion with the bullion fund of the mint. He shall charge himself with the gain arising from the coinage of such bullion into coins of a nominal value, exceeding the intrinsic value thereof, and he shall be credited with the difference between such intrinsic value and the price paid for said bullion, and with the expense of distributing said coins, as hereinafter provided. The balances to his credit, or the profit of said coinage, shall be from time to time, on a warrant of the director of the mint, transferred to the account of the treasury of the United States.

Fourth—That such coins shall be paid out at the mint in exchange for geld coins, at par, in sums not less than \$100; and it shall be lawful also to transmit parcels of the same from time to time to the Assistant Treasurer's depositaries, and other officers of the United States.

Fourth—That and copositis for coinage into the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime, shall be received other than those made by the treasurer of the mint, as herein authorized, and upon account of the United States.

Sixth—That, at the option of th

and coined at the Mist of the United States, and the branches thereof, chiformacly in all respects to law, and conformably in all respects to law, and conformably in all respects to law, and conformably in all respects to the standard of gold coins now established by law, a coin or gold of the extue of three dollars or units; and all the previa lone of an art entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of gold dellars and double eagles," approved March 2, 140, shall be applied to the coin herein authorize the first he same shay be applicable, but the devices and shape of the three dollar pieces shall be first by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Eighth.—That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.

THE GARDINER CASE, ptc.

On motion of Mr. PRISTON KING, Gressoll of N. Y., the House took up and passed the Senate bill to prevent, in certain cases, a failure or delay of justice in the courts of the District of Columbia The intention of the bill was stated to apply to the Gardiner case, which is shortly to commence, and will not probably be exceluted before the close of the Feember term.

FIGURES ON THE TREASURY.

The House concurred in some of the Senate amondments to the bill to prevent france on the United States.

The House went into Committee of Who's on the state

The House went into Committee of Who? on the state of the Unich, Mr. Ozn in the chair, and toolsup the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which was read, set without deharfs, list aside to be reported to the House.

The Committee next took up the Committee of the House.

The Committee next took up the State of the House.

Mr. Ven's Abn Perlowant Charlowell-Know Perlowell-Know Long and the proceedings of this House. For public mind as 16 the proceedings of this House. For public mind as 16 the proceedings of this House. For public mind as 16 the proceedings of this House. For public mind as 16 the proceedings of this House. For public mind as 16 the proceedings of this House. For public mind as 16 the proceedings of the causes which produce delay in the public business. An experience of six years had taught him that the vicidit city there of them, beades seconty-five joint rules between the two houses, and, with all this, is the parlamentary law in full authority? There are authority three of them, beades seconty-five joint rules between the two houses, and, with all this, is the parlamentary law in full authority? There are authority three of them, beades seconty-five joint rules between the two houses, and, with all this, is the parlamentary law in full authority? There are authority three of them, beades as the second control of the public with the parlamentary law in full authority? There are authority three this is the control of the public with the parlamentary law in full authority? There are authority three this is the control of the public with the parlamentary law in full authority? There are authority three this is the control of the public with the parlamentary law in full authority? There are authority three this property of the public basiness at such an one authority—have no influence. The result is, we cannot took hack with profit to our legislative history. A bare majority often ridedown the minority, whom the rules are designed to prote the public bands at such an action of the public bands and th

man from North Carolina sends his speech up to his constituents, let this message go with it to them, namely, "the fault is in the men who constitute the House. Send legislators and statesmen here, not demagogues, and you will have the calendar cleared." The rules are good and wise. Conform to them, and you will clear your tables, now groaning under their weight. Put in the chair a man who understands the rules—let men who are sent to Congress understand the public business—and you will hear no complaint about them. The gentleman spoke about being forced to vote on entire reports of committees of conference, or else lose the appropriation bills. But why is a majority thus called to vote? Because we have no rule, but act under the parliamentary law in such cases. If the House should do as he (Mr. Stephens) wished, they would have a rule for taking the vote on each item separately. He thought that if the heads of committees had not been remiss, the public business would not have been delayed.

Mr. McLanana, (dem.) of Pa., interrupted Mr. S. by asking how can a chairman make a report, unless under the rules of the House? The Committee on the Judiciary has not been called.

Mr. STEPHENS replied.—If chairmen of committees had the confidence of the House, they would be enabled to make their reports.

Mr. McLanana, sain it was to be represted the chair.

has not been called.

Mr. STEPHENS replied.—If chairmen of committees had the confidence of the House, they would be enabled to make their reports.

Mr. MCLANAIAN said it was to be regretted the chairmen cannot command such influence, and asked the gentleman to point out those who cannot.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that he might begin at a point the gentleman would not like. The committees have not been called for fifteen months; the reason is, the House has not sustained the Chair in first calling committees for one hour, then vroceeding to susiness on the Speaker's table for one hour, and next with the business of the day. If that were done, the Speaker's table would be cleared off every day. Two hundred and thirty-three members are all anxious to get their especial business acted upon. Like a crowd getting out of a church on fire, they rise twenty or thirty at a time. They thus block up the business. Let the business be taken up in order, without the squeezing and jamuning. That's the way it used to be done twenty or thirty years ago, when members, under direction of the Speaker, conformed to the rules. In conclusion, he said he did not intend to vote blindly for reports of committees of conference, covering up millions of dollars, under the force of the gag, stimulated by the cry. "If you don't do it, the bill will be lost." He would not do it under the threat that there may have to be an extra session of Congress in the event of the failure of the bill.

Mr. STUART, (dem.) of Mich., said he was not going to contend the rules are such as they might be; but wished to show that they might be better administered, if the House was disposed to do it. It was a principle, perhaps engratied upon our nature, when an evil exists in the land, to charge it to some other source than ourselves. If the House, at ony other source than ourselves. If the House, at any time to-day or any day, had undertaken to execute the rules in letter and in spirit, no such evils as gentlemen condemn would exist. It is competent for the House,

fully discussed before the previous question was called upon it?

Mr. Dran, (dem.) of N. Y., said his recollection was that no opponent of the bill was able to obtain the floor. His colleague (Mr. Beanett) reported a bill, the design of which was to take he whole of the public lands. For two months, while the chairman of the committee was making reports, he in vain struggled for the floor in the House.

Mr. Hall, (dem.) of Mo., called the attention of the gentleman to one fact, that his colleague (Mr. Bannett) not only made a speech, but an able one, against the bill.

Mr. Strant—it is not important whether the gentleman did or did not hear it. The speech was made. The gentleman should recellect he went home several times last seasion.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., (Mr. Stuart velding the floor) said he understood the gentleman ta remark that the Homestead bill occupied four montas. But that bill was reported on the first Tuesday in March, and was passed n the 12th of May. Within these periods it was post-

poned twice, and much other business transacted meanwhile. When the gentleman gets up to state a fact, he ought to know what he is talking about, and not state what is unifrue.

Mr. Strum said it was rather unkind in the gentleman to obtain the floor by his permission, and then conclude his remarks by personal d'srespect.

Mr. JOHNSON OBSERVED he did not intend it.

Mr. STUART said, in the banguage of Chesterfield, "a well bred man never will insult me, and no other can."

Mr. JOHNSON—If the gentlezant intended my personal allusion to me, he could select some other place. (Sensation.)

sation.)
The Charman called to order.
Mr. Jourson explained: He had said no gentleman should state as a fact wist he did not know, and as the gentleman whited to throw out Lord Chesterfield, he would repeat this language.—"Am I to set my life upon a

throw."

Because a hear is rule and surdy?

No, no. A clever, set sible, well-breduran,
Will not haveline, and no other can.

It? Strate said the gentleman is as fortunate in his poetry set in his etiquette. To undertake to cope with him in his belies lettres attainments would be become me, notwithstanding Lost Chesterfield used the remark to which I have reterent. I have catheavored to treat the gentleman with all proper respect, and he (Mr. Stuart) should pursue the course of conduct which had governed him hereforer, and that the most agreeable portion of his life had been spent a fong members of the House.

Mr. Hartspoke for a few animates in deferce of the Speaker of the House, who he said ha theen unjustly assailed.

Mr. Straker constituted his semarks by saying it was the

Speaker of the House, who he said he sheen unjustly assailed.

Mr. Stuar consided his canarks by saying it was the fault of the majority that business had see delayed.

Mr. Jones, of team, remarked that he had been here for a long time, and had never before see a so much time annotationly or smeach. Bein hatsified that no specches were to be made on the bill, he moved that the committee size, for the purpose of officing a resolution to terminate the general debate and limiting the discuss on to the five manute rule. Tith was agreed at.

Mr. Newton, (whig) of Chio, bold the fic w. and commenced a speed, in favor of the Homest will, not having an opportunity to express his views but session, but without concluding gave way for a mother that the committee rise, which prevailed.

The House, without printing defines action the Posterior of the Alley and the Posterior was a second to the provided.

THE PACIFIC RAIL SOAD BILL SEPUSAL THE SENATE TO GO INTO EXECUTION PRESIDENT THE SMITH EXCITEMENT IN THE ASSET BLY, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPOND THE OF THE NE FORE HERA A.

Albany, Peb. 15, 1883.
In the early part of the day the Senate had the Pacific railread bill under considention. This reasure will pass
the Senate, notwiths and my Mr. Babe M's determined

eculive session, but Mr. Cooky moved a particularit, which was carried, by 14 to 10. Two den wats, Mess s. Cooley and Otis, voted with a majority of the whigs. These another executive day passed without confirming any of the Governor's nominations. Large delegations were present from New York, all of Missa are discussioned.

The House was in a state of excitement all day, on the question of correcting the journal of yesterday, by striking out Mr. Littlejohn's protest. Hony violent's reaches were made; the lebby was crowded full, and great discrets was manifested. The debate ceased at two o'clock, when the question was taken, and the protest was expussed by 68 to 31. Appearances indicate trouble ahead. Six weeks of the session are gone, and nothing has yet sendome. W. Cooley and Otis, voted with a majority of the whigs. Thus

HEW YORK LECKLATURES.

NEW YORK TAX 3.

Mr. BERRIER (whig) presented the memorial of Mr Crosby and others against certain provisions in the New York annual tax bill.

Mr. BARTART (dem.) reported complete the Mantic

Mr. BARCOCK (whig) moved to lay the report on the table. Log-peam, 4; nays, 17
Mr. BARCOCK moved to amend the report, by imposing the provisions of the general railway has, relative to enpital and per centage. Rejected.

Mr. BARCOCK then proposed a further excendment, which was discussed, when
Mr. JONES (dem.) moved the order of the day—being EXECUTIVE RUSINESS.

executive session.

Mr. Cooley (dom.) moved to resume the consideration of Legislative business, and the motion prevailed-14 to 10.

Mr. Coxons (dem.) moved to reconsider the vote, and was proceeding with some remarks, whom
The Chain called him to order.

Several Senators hoped Mr. Conger might be permitted to proceed.

Several Senators hoped Mr. Conger migrat or permitted by proceed.

Mr. McMurras (dem.) objected.

Mr. McMurras (dem.) objected.

The motion to reconsider was withdrawn, and the Senate resumed the consideration of Legislative business.

THE FACIEC RAILBOAD AGEN.

Mr. Pabeock's amendment was adopted by 23 to 2. It's provides that the company shall not receive or accept, or exercise any right, gift or franchise, inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this State.

Mr. RAIDBOOK then moved another arcendment, which was also adopted.

Mr. CLARK (whig), moved to amend, providing that the capital stock shall be in full, and in good faith subscribed, and ave per cent paid in.

Mr. BENNET (dem.), said amendments were calculated to conservate the bill, and he should oppose them all.

MORE EXCLUMENT CONCERNING THE ARREST OF MR. SMITH.

Mr. BURROUGHS moved to amend the minutes by adding a resolution offered by him yesterday, and which was de clared out of order

House sustained him.

A motion was made to expunge from the minutes the protest of Mr. Littlejohn, presented last evening.

Mr. Oscoop. (dem.) of Rensselaer, receed to amount the journal by striking out the protest of Mr. Littlejohn.
Mr. LITTERIONS, (whig.) of Oswego, inquired whether the matter actually on the journal could be expunged by a vote of the House?
The SPEAKER decided it could.
Mr. Berrauches, (ind. dem.) of Orleans—Is the question debateable?
The Speaker—It is, sir.

the matter actually on the journal could be expunged by a vote of the House?

The Straker decided it could.

Mr. Brenouges. (ind. dem.) of Orleans—is the question debateable?

The Straker—It is, sir.

Mr. Boznouges—On many occasions the minority have claimed the privilege, and it has been conceede, of having their protest against any legislation of the Hause, to be entered upon the journal.

Mr. Loons, (dem.) of Herkimer, said he dealyad the journal to represent actually the proceedings of the founce, that it should not be encumbered by any matter of a parsonal nature, introduced merely for the accomplishment of personal ends. There could be no end to this affair, if gentlemen may place their speeches at length upon the record in the form of resolutions. If this was allowed, there would be no end to the abuse of this privilege. The journal never gives debates. It merely states that certain gentlemen had spoken—it does not state what they said, or what position they tool. It was proper that the journal about mention that Mr. Little-john had moved to place his protest upon record, which would answer the end of the gentleman. The resolutions the surfaced should not be placed thore.

Mr. LITTLEDORS said this was not an ordinary, but an extraordinary occasion. He had been compelled to vote on certain resolutions, although he desirad to be excussed. His votes did not and could not represent his views, and it was his desire that this protest about a appear on the record in explanation of his votes. He appeared to the analority to do him justles to have his position fairly represented on the records of the House.

Mr. Bernarus and the means of the record in explanation of his votes. He appeared to the anajority to do him justles to have his position fairly represented on the records of the House.

Mr. Brakerus said the point was a nice one. He is alled the constituents, and in their name he demanded it.

Mr. Chameirs, decay, of St. Lawrence, said tag, resolutions contained an untruth in regard to the analors of the Hou

record. It was as much a part of the , receedings of the House Band as properly on the rec. d. as any other resolution which had been offe, and here. Mr. Burnert (whis) of Essex, said it was his mr. fortune to a lifer from the Speaker in his construction of the rule in regard to the record. Any resolution offered on to order, used not be noticed on the record. But any rs. olution which has once been considered by the House and acid on, becorder, necessarily, a part of the journal, and cannot be enased by the House, whether acceptible to the majority or not. The journal cannot assume a party character. It is not intended to represent the views of a party merely, but is to be a full history of the proceedings of the entire Heurs.

Mr. Forsyll (dem.) of Albany, said there had been too much talk in the House so far. It was thus to act the recolutions of Mr. Little John were irrelevent, and ought not to have been entertained. If one remember might spread his specifica upon the record, all others might, and the journal would be diverted from its appropriate purposes.

Mr. Clarr, (whig) of Eric layed the majority world pause in their course of tyrainy. He wishe to enter his protestagainst this mutilation of the journal. The majority had acied in the most oppressive manner have, and its wished the whole history of that oppression, as a part of the proceedings of the House to go upon the journal, that what had been done might fairly apper there. The rights of the minority are as secreptionally respected. It was the right of his constituents to have a full record of all he should do here. No part of the proceedings of the House should be an outage of the most odjous character.

Mr. Looms protested against the complaint of tyrsony

was the right of his constituents to have a full record of all be should do here. No part of the proceedings of the Eouse should be obliferated. It would be an outage of the most odious character.

Mr. Looms protested against the complaint of tyrasmy acade by the minority. Such charges were untrue. A minarity were now treated more inducently while surviving a factious course than the misority here. It was not proposed to strike out the statusing of the journal, this Mr. Littlejohn had proposed to piece his protest set the illose, had no business on the record. There must be a fimit to what goes on the journal. It must contain a record of facts and not of speeches. The fact that Mr. Littlejohn had analos for a certain purpose, ought to go upon the journal; but his reasons for this course here, could not go there. It would open too wide a door or the admission of extraneous matter.

Mr. Shrasms (whig.) of Chautsuque, derives the journal to reflect accurately the proceedings of the Monse. He had trusted the majority would return to a sense of justice and a whilingness to act magnon imously. There was no precedent for the proposition to mutilate the journal. He had veted against the resolutions of Mr. Loomis, and that vote was a censure to them—were the resterity votes on those-resolutions to be erased from the journal on that account? This would be changing and modifying the journal so as to answer the purposes of party, in violence of life trush.

Mr. Littleyous said not selk his resolutions to go on the record as a waster of courtesy; he den under it as a right. The resolutions of the proceedings of the proceeding of the general manner of the proceedings of the House to be 1 ept, and not merely a journal of the proceedings of the House to be 1 ept, and not merely a journal of the proceedings of the House to be 1 ept, and not merely a journal of the proceedings of the record is a say other which had been offered.

Mr. Bennovers said the Constitution retuire a journal of the proceedings of the House to be 1 ept, a

to this effect.

Mr. Looms said-precedence-could be found for all sorts of bad usages.

Mr. Burkougus—There is one thing a precedent cannot be found for since the days of Queen Anne; and that is, for the arbitrary arrest of a member of a delib crativised of the will of the presiding officer. The gen tleman from Herkimer county hadroffered certain reso lutions here in regard to the canal and financial policy of the State. Would it suit that gautleman to have his resolutions crased from our journals? Why should not the same rigid be permitted to the member from Ost vegothers saw there was a disposition to move the previous question. He did not like it. This was no way to gain his silence. He land some of the spirit of the found resol the republic. He would not submit to tyranny anywhere. He would oppose any oppressive act whenever he could, and as far as he could.

Mr. Marsu, (dean.) of Toughies, said he had thought of moving the previous question before the gentleman from Orleansaddressed the Mouse, and he was sorry to see such an unworthy use of this magnanimity, in vilifying the majority. The House has the power to correct, modify, and amend the journal at will. The proposition of the gentleman from Oswego was unreasonable. It was not proper to go upon the record. There was no propriety in placing the arguments and speeches of members on the journal; that record should be a statement of the facts and transactions, and not of reasons.

Mr. Datar said he had protested and would continue to protest against the tyranny of the majority.

Mr. Indatas (dem.) said he muster pel the aspersions made against the majority. The minority had been treaded with great consideration, kindness and leniency. There have been constant alusions to the leadership of the gentleman from Medisiner has made no complaint against the abuse that has been heaped upon him, but Mr. I. was not willing to have it uttered here without repelling it. The journal was made to tell the truth, and not to be a reservoir of all the shanders that a factio

voir of all the slanders that a factious minority may choose to pour out against the majority.

Mr. SMSNONS proposed, after the entertainment just had, the House be diverted with a song.

Mr. O'BREN, (dem.) of N. Y., said the resolutions of Mr. Littlejohn had never been entertained by the House. They had gone on the journal without the action of the House. They were no part of the transactions of this body. They do not belong on the journal—thay were not properly placed thers—and should be crased as no part of the proceedings of the House.

Mr. BEMAN, (whig) of Washington, would reply to his colleague (Mr. Ingalis). He had not touched the question, and Mr. B. could not, therefore, be expected to deso. His colleague had surrendered himself, body and soul, to the gentleman frem Herkimer. Two gods are worthly of the house of the proceedings of here, by his colleague, was only, an alternate wortship of these. The minority had take abused the majority—they had only stated facts.

Mr. A. C. Halli, (dem.) of Oncida, called Mr. B. to order.

Mr. BEMAN said the was fully as much in order as the Mr. B. Mr. Mr. Sayak said the was fully as much in order as the Mr. B. Mr. Mr. Sayak said the was fully as much in order as the Mr. B. Mr. Mr. Sayak said the was fully as much in order as the Mr. B. Mr. Mr. Sayak said the was fully as much in order as the Mr. B. Mr. Mr. Sayak said the was fully as much in order as the Mr. B. Mr. Mr. Sayak said the was fully as much in order as the majority as a much in order as the Mr. B. Mr. Mr. Sayak said the was fully as much in order as the Mr. B. Mr. Mr. Sayak said the was fully as much in order as the majority and only stated facts.

Mr. A. C. Hall, (dem.) of Oucida, called Mr. B to crder.
Mr. Benan said he was fully as much in order as the gentleman who had preceded him. His course had been that of an independent man; and the charge of factionsness so often made against him as one as the unjordy. Mr. Incalls rose to a question of pathlege, and proceeded with some remarks against Mr. Benan, who called him to order for irreducing the Mr. Kennel.
Mr. Kennel called him to order.
The Speaker subtained the point of order made by Mr. Kennely.

Mr. Kenned scalled him to order.

The Speake sustained the point of order made as Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Bunnessid nothing could be gained by sepanging the resistions of Mr. Little) in from the journal of yesterday, and mans necessarily go on the record body.

Mr. Hanness, (whig) of Monnes, wished to present a few considerations to the attention of the minestry. If he could laye renversel with Mr. Littlejohn, he would have advised him to withdraw his resolutions. Enough has been add on the subject of Saturday's preceedings. We oug to drop this subject and take up the general orders. The journal is to shibit nothing but the proceedings of the House, and not of individuals. There was no difficulty in the case. A member moves to be excuse from voting. That of course goes on the journal. Then the speech each of his motion—a that speech each of one point he record. Not at all, in the laway every speech made on any gotion working of ther. The motion, and not the speech, belongs of the journal. Mr. Littlejohn, cannot complain if an usual course is pursued in the gase. This should be an admonition to members to not again altempt to gue their speeches on the record.

It, LITTHENDY said this resolution of Mr. Little Jam. Ay 150 may 180 members and may were called on the mession of expective the speech last or also may were called on the mession of expective the trace of the speech last or also, be motion pressiled.

Mr. BUNNER me sed that the resolution of Mr. Kennedy, adopted last or also, be inferred that his conduct was bed, Mr. Burnet then withdrew his mption, and the journal was approved.

After the reception and proper desposition of several commenting it the head of the desposition of several commenting the set that he desposition as several commenting thes.

The Liquer Law in Vermont.
The Official VOTE, 80 PAR AS KNOWN.

BURLINGTON, Feb. 16, 1853. The following is the official return of the vote upon the Verment Liquor law, from the several counties heard

Carnite: For the Law. Again to Windsor. 2,853
Rutland. 2,765
Chittenden 1,970
Addison 1,904
Orange. 1,001
Washington 2,027
Franklia 1,640
Benniegton 1,284
Majority for the law

The License Law in Illinois.

The License law, as amended by the House, passed the Sailing of the U. S. Steamer Powhatan, and Ship Antaretic.

Nonrols, Feb. 15, 1833.

The United States steamer Powhatan sailed yesterday for Madagascar, China and Japan.
Ship Antarctic, from Liverpool for New York, with small pox and ship fever among crew and passengers,

left Saturday night for New York.

Details of the Late Mexican News PEASONS OF CEVALLOS FOR DIASOLVING CONGRESS

—THE PECULIAR METHOD OF 8,7 DOING—ANOTHER
TEHUANTEFEC CONTRACT, ETC.

BALTINORA', Feb. 15, 1858.

The following are the particulars of the dismissal of ongress by President Cevallos:-A bill was under discussion providing for convoking a convention, &c. Congress went h. to secret session, and agreed to sit till the bill was disposed of. A committee reported against the bill, re commending it to be sent to the Committee on the Grand Jury. This was carried, and the committee proceeded to take the declaration of President Cevallos, in order present an accuration against him of intriguing against the constitution. The President refuse but answer, denying the authority of Congress to impeaze him. Congress continued in sension assent to the barracks, and several points were reinforced. It was also arran ged that the garrison should pronounce against Congress. The memoras of Congress remained in their seats. A thalf-past ten velock, Don Tomas Parin came into the hall, in clitzens dress, followed by one hundred solids re of the National Guard, who select the avenues and do ors, and called the President of the Tamber out. Seas: Montex went out, when General Mastn gave being vert all order from the President of the republic to dissolve 1 longress. Senor Montex returned to the Chamber, annou need the fact, and vacate-the chair, which was taken by senor Guenzan, Vice President, who declared the seas on continued. A profest was agreed to by acclemention.

The strip who declared the seas on continued. A profest was agreed to by acclemention.

General Marin them to the first and cleared the seats at the point of the bayonet. The range of the seats at the point of the bayonet. The range of the seats at the point of the bayonet. The range of the seats at the point of the bayonet. The range of the seats at the course of Nan Franch and cleared the seats at the point of the bayonet. The range of the guards are the course of President for the seats of the communication in the same terms as was a bill which had been rejected by Congress.

The Stylo condemns in moderate, but deal the feet at the course of President Cevallos.

The Order of the 16th says that the President economical to the contract for buildin across the Isthmus of Tehunatepec to Marin the sum of the profession of the seats of the course of President Cevallos.

The Order of the 16th says that the President seating refused may be sensitively and the contract for buildin across the Isthmus of Tehunatepec to Marin the profession of the seats of the seat present as accuration against him of intriguing against the constitution. The President refuse to answer, denyingth

Later from Havana.

MR. KIN9'S HEALTH IMPROVING. Рипаркариа, Feb. 15-8 P. M. The stramer Osprey has arrived here in four da ys and

twenty hours from Havana, being the quickess p on record. Her dates are to the 10th inst. The health of Mr. King was improving The Baltimore Mechanics' Strike

WORK WHERE THE PRICES ARE GAVE MEETING OF EMPLOYERS, ETC. BALTIMORE, Feb. 15, 1866. The Mechanics' Institute was thronged again

norning by the strikers. A proposition was introduced to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railread hands, and those of all other shops that give the prices, to go to work, and bind themselves to comtribute 25 per cent of their salaries to support their brethren of those shops that refuse to give the price. The resolution caused an excited debate, and the meetings finally adjourned to four o'clock. The hands of each shop are to meet at two o'clock, at designated places, to consult on resolutions.

are to meet at two o'clock, at designated places, to consult on resolutions.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16—P. M.

The mechanics have adopted a resolution to go to works to morrow in all the shops where the full prices are given, and to contribute twenty five per cent of their salaries to support those who cannot get the prices. The Baltimore and Ohlo and the Susquehamar railroads, and the shops of Page and Brown, Wells and Miller, Fentby & Co. Washington and Mage. and Mr. Bates, employing about fifteen hundred hands, have agreed to give the price. The following firms, employing twenty-three hundred hands, held a meeting this afternoon, and resolved not to give the prices asked:—Baumend and Son, Murray and Harle-hurst, Poole and Hunt, Amos and Green. E. Whitman & Co. H. S. Benson, Ross Winans, John G. Millholland, Scott and Bolster, Jed N. Blake, H. D. Lawrence, Geo. T. Rassett, Haywe od, Earthet & Co., C. Reeder, Jr., Sinclair & Co.

Accommittee has been appointed for each shop in which the lands go to work to collect twenty-five per cent on the salares, to pay not the treasury, which will amount to \$2.500 per week. A large number of citizens have also contributed liber ally, whilst the printers and other trade accieties of the city have resolved to contribute \$100 each, worldy, to support the machinists' strike.

No trains went out on the Susquehannal screed to day, except the mail train.

Business will be recumed to morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1853.
No strike has occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad New Hampshire Politics.

for re-election to Congress from the First District of New Hampshire. TRESTON. Feb. 16, 1863.
The bill for the Ale-Line railroad to Hew York, passed

he House of Assembly to-day, by 32 to 21. Its friend

Durne T. Feb. 15, 1863. The State Legislature adjourned yesterday. The Mau nee Charter amendments were not passed. The Ana The bill for the construction of an he isnulic canal around

the Saut Ste. Marie was passed.

A fire occurred at one o'clock this mosming in the dry goods store of J. R. Alis, in the raw black on Congress

Ba gravass, Feb. 15, 1863.
Schooner Chara has arrived at this port, from Rio January 5th. She reports, that the stramship Sterra Nevada, from New York for Panama, a gived at Rio on the 3rd January. Bark St. James, from Philadelphia, sailed Dec abor 29th, for hindrevideo; brig Gen. Worth sailed for Palladelphia Janus ay 4th. Mr. Taylor, of Chatham Mass., second mate of bark Kedar, dish December 31st.

From Canada.

THE C 2.364 RESERVES—PROPOSES TUBULAR RAIL—
WAY BRIDGE OV SR THE ST LAWRENCE.
Quant. Feb. 18, 1853.

Despitches were received from the Colonial Office today, stating that the imper algovernment would recomment Parliament to great the entire control of the Clergy
Reserve to the Provincial Legislature.

'Ar. Stephenson, the builder of the Britannia bridge,
over the Manai Strein, is on his way to, Canada, it is
aid, to build a similar Fridge across the St. Lawrence, at
Montreal.

Indian Outropes in Texas-New Orleans, Feb. 13, 1853. By the steader James 5. Day, we have later dates from Texas. The Indiana continued very translessome they had a racked Laredo and killed two inhabitants. Numerous other outrages and murders are also reported been out of order for a few days past, but we learn, from a despatch dated at New Orleans yesterday fore-

that city. City Politics,
THE "SOFT SHELL" COMMITTEE.

noon, that the line is now in excellent order. At 19 o'clock to day the weather was clear and pleasant in

Last evening the committee of the democracy recognized by the Sachems of Tammany Hall held a meeting at the wigwam, Mr. L. B. Shepard in the chair. The following resolution was adopted:-

ing resolution was adopted:—
Whereas, General Pierce, President elect of the United States, is expected soon to arrive in this city, on his way to Washington, and, in consequence of a recent melanchely affliction, has declined a public reception, and intimated the desire to avoid, on his journey, the general demonstrations of popular regard which would otherwise have attended him—therefore.

Resolved, That we feel bound to defer implicitly the his wishes in this matter, but at the same time we desire to express to him, in some appropriate and unobtrusive way, the profound respect and sympathy we feel for him, and to assure him of our cordial and steadfast support in the discharge of the high duties on which he is about to enter.

A committee of seven was appointed to carry the fore going resolution into effect.

The Fifth ward case was laid over till the first meeting in April.

Personal Intelligence.

Ameryars at tim Mitmorol.tan. — attorney General Chatfield, Albany; Hon. R. W. Peckham, Albany; T. Bigelow,
Lawrence, London.